## §60.482-1a

Sampling connection system means an assembly of equipment within a process unit used during periods of representative operation to take samples of the process fluid. Equipment used to take nonroutine grab samples is not considered a sampling connection system.

Sensor means a device that measures a physical quantity or the change in a physical quantity such as temperature, pressure, flow rate, pH, or liquid level.

Storage vessel means a tank or other vessel that is used to store organic liquids that are used in the process as raw material feedstocks, produced as intermediates or final products, or generated as wastes. Storage vessel does not include vessels permanently attached to motor vehicles, such as trucks, railcars, barges or ships.

Synthetic organic chemicals manufacturing industry means the industry that produces, as intermediates or final products, one or more of the chemicals listed in §60.489.

Transfer rack means the collection of loading arms and loading hoses, at a single loading rack, that are used to fill tank trucks and/or railcars with organic liquids.

Volatile organic compounds or VOC means, for the purposes of this subpart, any reactive organic compounds as defined in §60.2 Definitions.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 73 FR 31376, June 2, 2008, in §60.481a, the definitions of "capital expenditure" and "process unit" were stayed until further notice.

## §60.482-1a Standards: General.

- (a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of §§60.482-1a through 60.482-10a or §60.480a(e) for all equipment within 180 days of initial startup.
- (b) Compliance with §§ 60.482-1a to 60.482-10a will be determined by review of records and reports, review of performance test results, and inspection

using the methods and procedures specified in  $\S 60.485a$ .

- (c)(1) An owner or operator may request a determination of equivalence of a means of emission limitation to the requirements of \$60.482-2a, 60.482-3a, 60.482-5a, 60.482-6a, 60.482-7a, 60.482-8a, and 60.482-10a as provided in \$60.484a.
- (2) If the Administrator makes a determination that a means of emission limitation is at least equivalent to the requirements of §\$60.482-2a, 60.482-3a, 60.482-5a, 60.482-6a, 60.482-7a, 60.482-8a, or 60.482-10a, an owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of that determination.
- (d) Equipment that is in vacuum service is excluded from the requirements of §§60.482–2a through 60.482–10a if it is identified as required in §60.486a(e)(5).
- (e) Equipment that an owner or operator designates as being in VOC service less than 300 hr/yr is excluded from the requirements of §§60.482–2a through 60.482–11a if it is identified as required in §60.486a(e)(6) and it meets any of the conditions specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section.
- (1) The equipment is in VOC service only during startup and shutdown, excluding startup and shutdown between batches of the same campaign for a batch process.
- (2) The equipment is in VOC service only during process malfunctions or other emergencies.
- (3) The equipment is backup equipment that is in VOC service only when the primary equipment is out of service.
- (f)(1) If a dedicated batch process unit operates less than 365 days during a year, an owner or operator may monitor to detect leaks from pumps, valves, and open-ended valves or lines at the frequency specified in the following table instead of monitoring as specified in §§60.482–2a, 60.482–7a, and 60.483.2a:

Operating time (percent of hours during year)	Equivalent monitoring frequency time in use		
	Monthly	Quarterly	Semiannually
0 to <25	Quarterly Bimonthly	Three quarters	Annually. Semiannually.

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- (2) Pumps and valves that are shared among two or more batch process units that are subject to this subpart may be monitored at the frequencies specified in paragraph (f)(1) of this section, provided the operating time of all such process units is considered.
- (3) The monitoring frequencies specified in paragraph (f)(1) of this section are not requirements for monitoring at specific intervals and can be adjusted to accommodate process operations. An owner or operator may monitor at any time during the specified monitoring period (e.g., month, quarter, year), provided the monitoring is conducted at a reasonable interval after completion of the last monitoring campaign. Reasonable intervals are defined in paragraphs (f)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section.
- (i) When monitoring is conducted quarterly, monitoring events must be separated by at least 30 calendar days.
- (ii) When monitoring is conducted semiannually (*i.e.*, once every 2 quarters), monitoring events must be separated by at least 60 calendar days.
- (iii) When monitoring is conducted in 3 quarters per year, monitoring events must be separated by at least 90 calendar days.
- (iv) When monitoring is conducted annually, monitoring events must be separated by at least 120 calendar days.
- (g) If the storage vessel is shared with multiple process units, the process unit with the greatest annual amount of stored materials (predominant use) is the process unit the storage vessel is assigned to. If the storage vessel is shared equally among process units, and one of the process units has equipment subject to this subpart, the storage vessel is assigned to that process unit. If the storage vessel is shared equally among process units, none of which have equipment subject to this subpart of this part, the storage vessel is assigned to any process unit subject to subpart VV of this part. If the predominant use of the storage vessel varies from year to year, then the owner or operator must estimate the predominant use initially and reassess every 3 years. The owner or operator must keep records of the information and supporting calculations that show how predominant use is determined. All equipment on the storage vessel

must be monitored when in VOC service

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 73 FR 31376, June 2, 2008, in  $\S60.482-1a$ , paragraph (g) was stayed until further notice.

## § 60.482-2a Standards: Pumps in light liquid service.

- (a)(1) Each pump in light liquid service shall be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the methods specified in §60.485a(b), except as provided in §60.482-la(c) and (f) and paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of this section. A pump that begins operation in light liquid service after the initial startup date for the process unit must be monitored for the first time within 30 days after the end of its startup period, except for a pump that replaces a leaking pump and except as provided in §60.482-la(c) and paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of this section.
- (2) Each pump in light liquid service shall be checked by visual inspection each calendar week for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, except as provided in § 60.482–1a(f).
- (b)(1) The instrument reading that defines a leak is specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.
- (i) 5,000 parts per million (ppm) or greater for pumps handling polymerizing monomers;
- (ii) 2,000 ppm or greater for all other pumps.
- (2) If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, the owner or operator shall follow the procedure specified in either paragraph (b)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section. This requirement does not apply to a pump that was monitored after a previous weekly inspection and the instrument reading was less than the concentration specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section, whichever is applicable.
- (i) Monitor the pump within 5 days as specified in §60.485a(b). A leak is detected if the instrument reading measured during monitoring indicates a leak as specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section, whichever is applicable. The leak shall be repaired using the procedures in paragraph (c) of this section.
- (ii) Designate the visual indications of liquids dripping as a leak, and repair the leak using either the procedures in